

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

NO. 465

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000.00
The amount of capital stock paid up is \$10,000.00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans, secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

200,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., home offices and agencies..... 1,814 09

Missouri defense warrants..... 411 00

Revenue stamps..... 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$430,950 39

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357. 90.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, dePOSED and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is true,
and is a true and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company, that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the un-
der-signed Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county. ---In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 21st day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.]

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as recited in said act, by the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and admitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.]

THE provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 20, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort. T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

A LOVELESS STORY.

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever hatched!"

What a strong assertion!

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever hatched!" And the speaker sprang from his seat and glared defiantly around, as if he longed for some one to contradict him, and so give him an excuse for venting his rage with force of limb as well as of language.

But no one gave it.

The lawyer, reading the will which had called forth this explosion of wrath, simply cleared his throat and paused, with his eyes still on the paper in his hand; the doctor took snuff and looked at his watch, longing to be released, so as to pay a few visits to his best patients, and amuse them with an account of "the row over old Nattell's queer will," the parson changed his right leg, which had rested on the left, till the long limbs were *vice versa*, and mildly shook his head; the two or three far-away cousins, who had not expected any thing, and had attended the funeral only for the sake of the gloves and hat-bands, the baked meats, and the desire to show the local public they were part of the good old Nattell stock, imitated the parson in the solemn shake of the head; while the two individuals to whom the whole of the deceased's worldly goods were bequeathed sat smiling sardonically at the fuming disappointed next-of-kin.

Nevertheless, though he stood forth himself sole champion of the right, himself sole denouncer of the foul wrong he believed done to him, Beresford Nattell was not to be silenced because he was unsupported; for the third time, and each repetition seemed to be more emphatic and more self-convinced, he cried, more angrily and more impetuously than ever—

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever hatched!"

Now it is all very fine to try and remain calm when a man in one's very presence is exploding with fury. One might as well attempt to keep cool while sitting unprotected under the heat of a burning summer sun, or to stand serenely in the face of a mad bull.

The doctor, the parson, and the far-away cousins all felt their blood approaching fever-heat when the next-of-kin thundered forth his third challenge; and while none of them cared which way the property went in reality, yet fired by the sparks of fury blazing in the speaker's eyes, they too darted angry looks at the lucky couple on the further side of the room, and half rose defiantly in sympathy with the bold and haughty Nattell.

Prudence and Joseph Jerry were not, as far as appearances went, fitting objects of envy; they were both ungainly in form and feature. The woman had a poor, common countenance, unredeemed by any feminine softness; the red that should have bloomed on her lips had deserted its natural resting place and ambitiously mounted into her eyes; her nose had evidently been snubbed in its early growth; and her eyebrows were almost long enough and thick enough to plait round the ferret-like eyes beneath.

Dressed though she was in the most respectable mourning, handsome and well made, she yet looked nothing more than what she had been until this extraordinary will raised her to affluence—a coarse, uneducated servant. The man bore a deeper expression; there was cunning in the low, narrow forehead, low animal cunning, but there was also shrewd intelligence in his little twinkling eyes. Sanctioned by his uncle, he controlled through the lower part of his round, close-shaven face was, the tight-pressed thin lips revealed passion enough to show the calm, sober manner was but assumed, and his under-sized and rather corpulent figure betrayed self-indulgent habits, assimilating with the secret tokens on his features. Truly they—the one the late Beresford Nattell's housekeeper, the other his bailiff—were fitting heirs to this noble property, fitting successors to that old Squire, whose portrait, in court dress, hung over the high chimney-piece, looking calmly down on this scene of indecent strife!

Beresford Nattell the younger, only nephew of his bachelor uncle, may be forgiven his fury when we think of the provocation. The Nattells had lived in this old house; they had laid their bones in this quiet valley; they had reigned over ten thousand acres so innocently, so piously, so judiciously, for so many generations, that it surely was enough to spoil the temper when he found his lawful inheritance wrested from his grasp, and by those upon whom he had always looked as trustworthy dependents, nothing more. Beresford Nattell was not by nature a passionate man, neither was he particularly patient; but even Job would surely have kicked again such pricks as these. Could he be expected to listen to words consigning him to poverty, giving his forefathers' land to servants, leaving the hirelings in the chairs of servants? Could he be expected quietly to turn out from these walls, yet echoing with the voices of his own kith and kin, and leave them uncontested to the possession of ignoble brutes?

Yet this he was not only expected to bear, to do, and to suffer, but might be legally compelled; for in black and white, signed and sealed, was the sacred bequest, the "last will and testament," of the original of that painted portrait up there on the wall, and the voice of the dead spoke in the written words that bequeathed "all my property, without reserve, to my worthy friends Joseph Jerry and Prudence, his wife, to them and their heirs forever."

Therefore, Beresford Nattell who had always been on affectionate terms with his bachelor uncle, and who had for forty years looked upon this Godelands estate as inevitably "his and his heirs forever," very naturally felt unbounded rage and amazement on hearing this unexpected and unprovoked stroke of misfortune. Well might he be exasperated for dashing his clenched fist on the table, till the pens and pencils, and India-rubber and seals, all cut summersaults, and

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever hatched!"

As I said, this third shrill clarion of defiance roused the calm spirits around him to action; the doctor, the parson, and the far-away cousins rose from their chairs and groaned in chorus; but the lawyer, knowing he must be paid, and scenting litigation fees in the brewing storm, preserved strict neutrality of demeanor, and refrained from even biting his pen on one side, lest that innocent proceeding should look like partisanship.

Seeing he must say something, now the tumult was spreading, Joseph Jerry came forward, and spoke these words in a harsh thin voice, that entered the throat instead of the ears, seeming not to deafen but to choke the hearers:

"Look! I" he said, pointing to the signature; "you have plenty of these in your correspondence with him; so have I. We are neither of us blind or idiotic; this is old Beresford Nattell's own writing, or I'm a born fool."

"But," roared the baffled next-of-kin; "it stands to reason there is either foul play or insanity. Nought else can account for such a game as this. He has ever been on the most affectionate terms with me; he has over and over again consulted my taste in his contemplated alterations on the property; he would not even plant a tree without first hearing my opinion as to its position. I never disobeyed or offended him; he never disguised his firm intention to do as all the Nattell's did before him—leave the property to the next male heir, so that none but Nattells should reign at Godelands. I'll not rest night or day, so help me God! till I've botomed this diabolical conspiracy."

The lawyer brightened up at this, seeing before his mind's eye a bag full of wordy papers and countless bills of cost.

"Mr. Nattell," he said, with more deference and warmth, "I hope you'll absolve me from any blame in this matter. I and my family have served yours for nearly two hundred years. I am engaged in this most disagreeable task"—he looked down at the will as he spoke—"as a mere instrument. The law is not suffered to have private feelings; I must be Argus-eyed, but I must work with its head alone. As your uncle's lawyer I have no heart; as a private individual I am the devoted servant of the family!"

"Anything in reason I'd do to please you" replied Jerry; "but perjure myself I couldn't, for any man's sake. Mr. Makell," he added, turning to the lawyer, "you can explain to these gentlemen better than I can, that an Englishman's house is his castle. Me and my wife wish to be quiet to ourselves; perhaps you'll make 'em understand they'd better go to their own homes" and Mr. Joseph Jerry and his wife quitted the room.

Mr. Beresford Nattell glared after the couple as they disappeared through the old quaintly carved doorway, and then he burst out again.

"Well done!" cried the doctor. "Jerry will transact his own affairs. Makell, stick to the branch of the old tree, my boy; there are good lands at stake."

The lawyer gave a withering glance of scorn at the jolly doctor.

Mr. Nattell answered the former, "Do I absolve you?" he replied; "and I absolve my uncle also from any ill intention toward me. Look!" he added, raising his eyes to the thoughtful painted features, "does that countenance betray deceit or craft? The man who could, as he did, risk his life to save a comrade in battle, who could subdue himself to be a prisoner so that his wounded friend should be able to return to his wife and family; who could forgive his tenantry a year's rent for joy at the victory of Waterloo—is it conceivable that a man capable of such noble sentiments could traitorously consign the property he loved so much to base-born scoundrels?"

"My master will be glad to have his own house to himself."

At the open door stood a strange manservant, and as he gave the impertinent message, he seemed enjoying the impotent rage it caused.

The lawyer picked up his papers, the doctor and the parson drew on their gloves—both pairs of gloves bearing a wondrous similitude, and evidently obtained from a like funeral source; the far-away cousins sighed in chorus, as they arranged their streaming hat bands; and Mr. Nattell fiercely planted his hat on his frowning brows. He strode out past the unwelcome messenger, disdaining to notice the man's mock salutation, and held grim silence till he reached the entrance hall; there he turned and spoke his last anthem.

Many a Nattell had stood in that shadowy hall; some with iron-clad forms and brave, determined faces had there turned to take a last look at this familiar chamber, ere they passed out to meet a hero's death in battle. Some, borne down with heavy domestic grief, had there grappled with the soul's agony, while their sad eyes roved over the vacant room, no longer brightened by the cherished form now lying cold in death. The heavy table in the center of the paved floor, daintly with marks made by strange weapons and vessels long since vanished; the faded tapestry chairs, once gay as the sweet faces that bent over their designing, long ages ago; the discolored opaque glass in the high, deep-set windows; the dark portraits of forgotten Nattells hanging up amongst the cobwebs between the rusty pieces of armor, which had been in many a bloody fray; the great fire-place, with its brass dogs and heraldic chimney-piece; and more than all, the modern sword and epaulets, depending from another portrait of the last Nattell—all spoke to Beresford's heart with a mournful fervor he could not stifle. Were all these little relics, so long hoarded as sacred heirlooms; were these walls, so long the shrine of the parent stem, whose branches had from time immemorial supported Church and State, to become disdained and contaminated by baseball rogue? Soft regret and tender reminiscences of the heart of the disinherited, as he looked around the well-remembered place, but anger and scorn soon swept away the gentle emotions, and no Nattell had ever looked so grim, or spoken so fiercely as did this inhabitant of the nineteenth century.

"I go," he cried, and each word fell clearly and hissing, as if it carved itself on the stone floor to speak to future generations; "I go, but only for a little while. May Heaven curse me to the earth if I do not speedily return to cleanse this house from its pollution!"

"Come on, come on," cried the Doctor, forcibly pushing Mr. Nattell over the threshold. "Act first, talk afterward; only women and tools threaten. A silent enemy is more to be feared than a parting one. When my wife begins to scold I know her anger will soon be over; but if she goes on with her work and takes no notice of me when I have offended her, I feel myself an unmitigated wretch."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865

The Grievances which Led to the Rebellion.

The want of persistence and pluck displayed by the Southern population in their resistance to the national arms, and the extent to which, in spite of the awful threats and promises by which the conflict was both heralded and accompanied, the real work of the war was left to the regularly organized armies, is probably the best refutation that could possibly be afforded of the theory that the revolted States had any real grievance to complain of.

There has probably never been a war in which the armies in the field have fought with more bravery and impetuosity. No greater recklessness of life and contempt for danger, have, perhaps, ever been displayed than the rebels have displayed in the heat of fight, borne killing, and even rushed on death, with a wonderful sang froid; but there is one quality which neither they nor the people have exhibited, though it is that one of all others which we were led to expect most strongly—and that is desperation. From the very first hour of the war, every pains was taken to impress the public mind at the North and in Europe with the idea that examples of devotion on a great scale were to be expected in this struggle, such as we have never been witnessed in any other, and many of us watched day after day, all the more anxiously, as the fortunes of the Confederacy began to wane, for some savage and awful piece of self-sacrifice, something that would convince the world that there was behind the rebel armies a spirit over which bayonets had no power.

Nothing of the kind has ever been seen. We have seen the drama before us from first to last, and there is not a single "startling" effect to be found in it. There is nothing in the history of war more regular, more commonplace than the whole plot, once we have passed the first outbreak. It is in this that the wonderful part of the story is to be found. Their taking up arms at all was a strange, wild, unaccountable freak, though it would not, perhaps, be difficult to show that even this was the result of a mistake. But the field once taken, the contest rolled on, as far as the South was concerned, as tamely, as dully, as any other war. Armies were first raised by outburst of enthusiasm; then, in the very second campaign, recruited by force; in the third began skulking in every direction; in the fourth there was no stomach for fighting left in anybody, and it was all over. They fought splendidly, no doubt, but no better than so warlike a race might be expected to fight, in any cause, when brought face to face with an enemy.

Cincinnati Gazette.

RETURNING TO A RIGHT MIND.—As evidence of the returning spirit of good feeling and brotherly fellowship in the South, we quote from the Norfolk (Va.) Courier, of May 30, which says:

"We are back again, in the Union! And what is there of such awful import in this? Were not our fathers born under the same flag, fostered under the same institutions, educated in the same schools with our Northern brethren? Do not the same bones bleach at Yorktown over which the granite shaft of Bunker Hill stands in solemn and fitting consideration? Are we not united—in marriage—by the ties of ancestral blood—by the ties of warm friendship—by commercial intercourse—by personal and State interest—by our physical structure—by rivers—by mountains, and by everything that makes a homogeneous people? Why, in the face of these facts, cling with a death-like tenacity to aspirations which have been crushed—to hopes which have been wrecked—to fancies and delusions, which have no foundation, but in the disordered feelings engendered by way? Do we wish to make our people another Poland, Ireland, or Hungary? Have not our victors been more than magnanimous—forgetting, as none but Americans can forget, and stilling the wild heaths of fanaticism to listen to the pleadings of mercy? If these advances are met with sullenness—if we prove obstinate and obdurate to the bitter end—our heads will rest the blood of martyred liberty. The Northern people, whose determination in this war has been so fearfully displayed, will hold this country, if necessity compels, even if its every third inhabitant will be compelled to take the field. We can have no civil system of our own, and generation after generation will groan under a military despotism. We will have to pay for that standing army, and sweat and toil to procure that tribute. Is our disappointment so great that we are prepared for this? If so, let the dividing line be drawn, so that those who want to suffer may suffer, separate the innocent from the guilty, and let Justice deal out her punishment with an even hand."

The population at home, too, have shown less disposition to die out of spite than the soldiers. No "general rising" has ever been got out of them. No appeals or proclamations have ever been sufficient to induce them to offer any resistance to the "vandal invader." He has marched, foraged and encamped where he pleased; and the inhabitants have never been persuaded to make any more active demonstrations of hostility than moving away with their mules and negroes. They refused either to burn their cotton or emancipate their slaves for his annoyance.

Noboddy who knows the Southern people will believe, for one moment, that a real attempt by a foreign invader to subjugate and enslave them would be met in this way. An army which they knew to be really bent on robbing them of their liberties and laying them prostrate at the feet of a despot, as Poland, or Hungary, or Italy have been laid, would certainly have a different tale to tell from Sherman's or Grant's army. The want of intensity in action which has marked the struggle which has just closed, can only be accounted for by the hypothesis that the mass of the people knew from the outset that the "grievances" conjured up by the politicians were all humbug; that they rushed into disunion in the belief that the people would meet with no resistance, and that fighting once begun, there was nothing to sustain their courage but pride.—*N. Y. Times.*

Them Skirts.

The Philadelphia Daily News says that General Frichard, the captor of Jefferson Davis, is now in Philadelphia. He thus recounts the facts about the skirts in which the quasi-president was captured:

When the Union troops approached the woods where Davis was sleeping, the camp was entirely surprised. There was no resistance. Frichard was requested not to disturb a couple of tents, as the occupants were ladies, who were dressing. He complied with the request. By and by a couple of ladies, one of whom wore white night-gown and a shawl, and who proved to be Mrs. Davis, appeared and asked that an old lady with them might be allowed to go to a spring to get some water. The "old lady" wore a lady's water-proof cloak, fastened about the waist, reaching to the heels. A large shawl, with black ground and colored border, covered the head and the upper part of the person. The person carried a couple of soldiers were sent with the "lady" to the spring.

On the way one of the soldiers detected the boots of a man beneath the feminine skirts, and at once suspected that they had Davis. He was taken back to Colonel Frichard, and soon confessed that he was Jefferson Davis. The whole party were safely conveyed to the coast. The main facts of the capture are almost precisely as they were stated.

The Work of Slavery.

[By our Kentucky Contributor.] There are a few facts in reference to the vote Kentucky will give upon the constitutional amendment that would be well for her people to consider. 1st. It is now an acknowledged fact that this strife was over the negro; that the South attempted to destroy the Union to save the negro; that she waged four years of a bloody and cruel war in behalf of negro slavery; that in order to preserve it she has caused us to waste hundreds of thousands of lives and expended more money than the 4,000,000 slaves of the South were worth; and that after all she has been whipped and slavery must be destroyed. 2d. Slavery is destroyed everywhere but in Kentucky. Every rebel State is now a free labor State, and thither are flocking hundreds of thousands of Northerners seeking homes and fortunes. It is said that not less than one-half of Sherman's army will return South and settle as soon as they are discharged. It is so also with all the other armies of the Union. Perfect fleets are leaving the seaboard cities packed with emigrants to the South; and the railroads through Kentucky, as well as the boats down the Mississippi, go loaded with the vast throng. Besides this, the wealth of the North is also pouring in one lavish stream into the same great reservoir.

Now mark this fact. A vast proportion of this capital and emigration pass through Kentucky, refusing to stop because slavery still exists in this State. Many of these emigrants look upon our fair fields, our fertile hills and dales, and long to stop and dwell here with us, but the curse of slavery hangs like a dark cloud upon our prosperity, and drives them away. We lose their labor, lose their intelligence, lose their capital, lose all the multiplied means of prosperity which they would bring with them, because we refuse to give up now a system of slavery which cannot possibly last until this date in 1865 even in Kentucky. But look now at the condition of slavery in our State. Could it be worse? Could we have it more thoroughly demoralized? 30,000 field hands are in the army, and there is no one to take their places—the wives and children of these soldiers are free, and wandering from place to place, and no one willing to hire them for fear of a law of the State which affixes a penalty of \$5 per day upon every one doing so. Yet this is the miserable condition of this institution to which we hold, while thousands of intelligent laborers and millions of capital pass through our borders, and seek homes where slavery exists no longer. We appeal to the good sense of our people to correct this. We appeal to their interest. Stop fighting for abstractions, and vote this institution out of the way of our prosperity. Will you do it?

[*Cincinnati Gazette.*]

A Plain View of the Case.

We should no longer have a doubt as to our real position. We are undergoing changes "not dreamed of in our philosophy." As to our new political and domestic relations, we have sufficient lights before us to comprehend them. 1st. It is now an acknowledged fact that this strife was over the negro; that the South attempted to destroy the Union to save the negro; that she waged four years of a bloody and cruel war in behalf of negro slavery; that in order to preserve it she has caused us to waste hundreds of thousands of lives and expended more money than the 4,000,000 slaves of the South were worth; and that after all she has been whipped and slavery must be destroyed. 2d. Slavery is destroyed everywhere but in Kentucky.

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[*Cincinnati Gazette.*]

From the New Orleans Times, May 27.

Hopes of the Crescent City.

To-day commences a new era in the commercial history of New Orleans. Obvious military reasons have rendered necessary certain restrictions of internal and coastwise business intercourse, which have fettered and almost completely obstructed the resuscitation of our former regular and prosperous trade with the interior. The immense expenditures of the government in the work of suppressing a powerful insurrection led to the policy of imposing onerous duties on the little domestic traffic permitted in this section of the country. Travel from point to point has been limited by the rigid and universal application of a troublesome passport system. The end of hostilities has relieved the government from the necessity of keeping up these restraints and grievous burdens.

In the south, on this side of the Mississippi, to-day, trade in all descriptions of merchandise, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, is as free as it is in the north, or was before the war began. The vexatious permit system is abolished. The Provost Marshal General is no longer forced to the laborious and disagreeable task of inspecting the business of the country. The trade tax is among the things that were. Travel is among the things that were. Travel from point to point has been limited by the rigid and universal application of a troublesome passport system. The end of hostilities has relieved the government from the necessity of keeping up these restraints and grievous burdens.

They are facts, which, however contrary they may be to the lesson we were taught, we must accept, nevertheless, as the logic of events. Citizenship in Massachusetts and South Carolina, confers one and the same benefits, with no right or immunity peculiar to the one not enjoyed by the other.—*Atlanta Journal.*

REBEL IMPUDENCE.—Another most refreshing piece of unscrupulous rebel impudence is presented in the case of John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. This man, who admits that his four sons had been in the rebel army till its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to Gen. Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship rights, and complaining of his sufferings and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear their rebel uniform. General Gordon's reply to this impudent secessionist gave him to understand that he and his sons had been traitors to the Government, and were entitled to no favors from it, but would receive such as in its leniency it might see proper to grant.

REBEL IMPUDENCE.—Another most refreshing piece of unscrupulous rebel impudence is presented in the case of John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. This man, who admits that his four sons had been in the rebel army till its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to Gen. Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship rights, and complaining of his sufferings and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear their rebel uniform. General Gordon's reply to this impudent secessionist gave him to understand that he and his sons had been traitors to the Government, and were entitled to no favors from it, but would receive such as in its leniency it might see proper to grant.

The Last Battle.

Probably the last battle of the war against the rebellion was fought on the 12th or 13th of May, near Boca Chica, in Texas, concerning which we have two accounts. One by the rebel Gen. J. E. Slaughter, represents that he attacked the Federals, 800 strong, with only 300 men, drove them eight miles, killing and wounding 30 and taking 80 prisoners. This was done by him with a loss of only 5 wounded, manifestly a great victory on the part of the rebels, which, however, as they had three pieces of artillery and the Federals none, might have happened. But on the other hand we have a letter, published in the New York Herald, from Brazos Santiago, giving an account of what is evidently the same affair, which is rather different in the figures. It puts the number on the Federal side at 300, who went out upon

an expedition to capture horses. They took a small rebel camp and burned it, of which Slaughter says nothing and dispersed the defenders. They then pushed on after the horses, but going too far, and the rebels at Brownsville being alarmed, it was necessary to retreat. They did so without losing any killed, and but five wounded, although they admitted seventy missing, several of whom have returned, and more stragglers being expected. So this great battle turns out to be a small affair on both sides, when we look back to the memories of fields like those of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Chishamana, Spottsylvania, Franklin, Nashville, Petersburg and Five Forks; nevertheless, although a skirmish, we will accept it as "the last battle." So may it be.—*Madison Courier.*

[Communicated.]

MIDWAY, KENTUCKY,

June 1st, 1865.]

At a meeting of the Young Ladies of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, at Midway, Kentucky, Mrs. M. A. Hall was called to the Chair and Miss M. L. Mitchell appointed Secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of gratitude for the special favors received during a pleasure excursion to Frankfort, Kentucky. The following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our health and happiness have been largely promoted by a pleasure excursion to our neighboring city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and feeling in our hearts a disposition, in some measure, to require our generous contributors;

1. Resolved, That we tender our most hearty expressions of gratitude to Samuel Gill, Esq., Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads, for his liberal act of kindness in presenting us a complimentary ticket on the train.

2. That we, in like manner, mark the kind and polite attention of Mr. S. B. Voria, Conductor, and other officers of the train, during our ride to the city and from it.

3. That we cordially acknowledge the generosity and warm reception of the "Sisters" and other citizens of Frankfort for which we feel our inability to offer a requital of sufficient worth.

4. That we accept the offer of our Curators and Faculty to join us in our expressions of gratitude.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the above mentioned individuals and to the Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth for publication.

Done by order of the Young Ladies of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, this the 1st of June.

MISS LYDIA ARMSTRONG,
MISS CARRIE EVANS,
MISS LIZZIE BUTLER,
MISS MARIA HANER,
MISS MOLLIE BROADHURST,
Committee.

MISS LYDIA ARMSTRONG,
MISS CARRIE EVANS,
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Committee.

MISS LYDIA ARMSTRONG,
MISS CARRIE EVANS,
MISS LIZZIE BUTLER,
MISS MARIA HANER,

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,

Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY.

Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Review of News.

The Conservatives of the Covington District met in Convention at Covington, on Tuesday last, and nominated A. H. Ward, Esq., of Cynthiana, as their Candidate for Congress. The Frankfort resolutions were adopted.

The Conservatives of the 7th District met in Lexington, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Hon. Brutus J. Clay, who served them so well during the sessions of the last Congress, was unceremoniously pitched overboard. His friends charge that he was "pricked" out of the nomination. Geo. S. Shanklin, Esq., was the successful nominee. The Convention ratified the Powell-Harney-Davis platform.

The President has issued his proclamation removing all restrictions on trade in Tennessee, and also with Southern ports, except in goods contraband of war.

A proclamation has been issued by President Johnson appointing Judge Wm. L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and re-establishing the National authority over the State.

The Price Current of New Orleans reports 6,582 bales of cotton at that city on the 1st of June.

Maj. Gen. Warren has resigned his commission. The gallant Gen. Osterhaus succeeds him in command at Vicksburg.

The honorably discharged soldiers have been granted the privilege of retaining their arms at the following rates: Musket and accoutrements, \$10; carbines and revolvers, \$8; sabres and swords, with or without belts, \$3.

There is a report from New Orleans that Kirby Smith took 15,000 of his rebel troops, and \$1,000,000 in specie to Mexico with him.

We take pleasure in recommending to our Kentucky friends Holbrook, Pomeroy & Haines, attorneys at law, Chicago, Illinois. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to, and for reasonable compensation.

The "Conservatives" Opposition to the Amendment.

It is argued generally by the Opposition party of Kentucky that a regard for the rights and feelings of her sister States of the South forbids that she should give her voice for the Constitutional Amendment.

The desires and feelings of those States that have stood firm to their allegiance to the Government, the right of these States to require the overthrow of that institution which has attempted the destruction of the Union and which will always threaten its life, is not at all regarded, or regarded only to be treated with contempt.

Yet the peace and well-being Kentucky now enjoys is owing to the fealty of these States to their old Government. While on the contrary the States which she wishes now to serve have essayed to destroy the Republic, to force Kentucky from her allegiance and make her the dark and bloody ground of the rebellion.

True patriots everywhere are asking that that which has nourished treason and brought forth rebellion shall, in a strictly Constitutional mode, be removed. But it might hurt a traitor's feelings and that the Kentucky Conservative is most loth to do. Is such conduct either honorable or generous? Does not true chivalry and honest pride revolt against it?

Yet in these Kentucky has, in days past, made her boast, and her conduct and bearing have made true the boast. But now when she is asked to come to the help of the Union with all her power and all her resources—now when the Union has escaped the great danger which has threatened its life and asks for this amendment to the constitution as a safeguard against rebellion in the future, Kentucky Conservatives say, No, it is an infringement upon the rights of Southern traitors, they won't like it? In their mind the desire of a patriot, working for the life of the Union, has not the weight of a feather in the scale against the wishes and views of a traitor. In fact the Conservative leaders of the State act and speak as though they were utterly ignorant of the rebellion which has deluged the land with blood, and which was created, urged on and aided by slavery. The platform of the party adopted at Frankfort—the work of Powell, Harney and Davis—ignores the rebellion, with the exception of allusions to it incidentally for the purpose of condemning all the measures not of the rebels, but of the United States Government for its suppression, and of demanding a full restoration to returned traitors of their forfeited rights. This tender regard for the feelings of those who have brought upon us all the miseries of the rebel-

lion, and this scornful disregard of the desire of the Government and of the people of the loyal States, shews where their heart is.—The Constitutional Amendment will remove that which is an acknowledged trouble of our country's peace, but the States lately in rebellion don't like it; therefore the Opposition party say it must not be passed. Will Kentucky be ruled by the will and interest of traitors, or by her own interest and that of the Union? Loyalty to her Government will certainly prevail.

Philonegroism.

The desperate clutch which Kentucky is taking on the negro, the close clasp of the dark object in its arms, is bringing upon her the contempt of her sister States. This is hard to say, and hard to bear, but it is so.—Patriotism calls for the abolition of slavery; the interest of the Commonwealth calls for it; self-interest calls for it; everything that appeals to a man's highest and best principles calls for it, but it must not be done. For it is negro—not "on the brain," but in the heart, and the heart's idol cannot be overturned. There it must be hugged and worshipped, though it has nearly destroyed the family, the State, and the Nation, and will do it if it be not itself destroyed. This insane love for an institution which has stood and always must stand in the way of our prosperity and peace, both national, State, and social, cannot but bring us into contempt. And how great a fall from the high position Kentucky has always occupied, from the high esteem in which she has always been held.

The sentiment which this negro-love is provoking is well displayed in the following from the Madison Courier. No one, unprejudiced and unblinded by this strange, revolting amor *Aethiopis* can hear the talk and appeals of the Conservatives of Kentucky, without feeling the same contempt. The Courier says, "the negro lives and flourishes in the public arena. He won't die or be killed off by proclamations, universal freedom or the successes of the war. "Negro on the brain" is as virulent in some localities as ever. The disease is more violent in Kentucky than any where else at present. Women with close cut hair and men with long hair continue the discussion of "negro equality," &c. It is consoling to know that the negro is passing away from discussions in the loyal States. There is enough of it left, but still it is passing away. The discussion of the status of the negro is rife on the other side of the river. The "conservatives" of the Democratic and Copperhead persuasion hammer away at the old song. They have no new arguments. They die hard, but die they must. Slavery has had singular phases. At Petersburg, Va., a lady—a violent secessionist—told an officer of the Federal army there on duty at that city, that Southern mothers gave up their sons to the war without a murmur, or shedding a tear; but when an order came for their negro men to work on rebel fortifications, the same women cried and wrung their hands in sorrow. They would not be comforted. Not that they did not love their sons, but that they loved their negroes—representing dollars, the property of the sons—more. Disguise it as they may, it is love for the negro in Kentucky which warms up the hearts of the conservatives of that State."

A Correction.

The Observer and Reporter, quoting "Mack's" account of negro recruiting in Frankfort, says that it "shows some of the means taken by the Abolition officers of the United States Army, to deplete Kentucky of her slaves with a view to force on her the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment." We beg leave to correct the Observer and Reporter. It was not an "Abolition officer of the United States Army," but an Abolition officer of the United States Court that did the business—caused the stampede among the negroes, thus depleting Kentucky of her slaves. No negro recruit could be found. The negroes were satisfied to stay at home. In this quandary the Federal Court Clerk comes to the assistance of the recruiting Agent, makes a speech denouncing the Constitutional Amendment, and the depleted ranks of the negro regiment are filled. The cause of this act on the part of this gentleman is probably this. His brother, the Attorney General had written a letter to the Louisville Democrat declining Mr. Combs' call upon him to become a candidate for Congress, in which he stated he was opposed to the Constitutional Amendment on principle, and that if there were not five slaves left in Kentucky he would still oppose it. To prove the truth of this assertion, the disinterestedness of the champion of the Attorney General, that in his opposition he is ruled only by high principle, his brother, the Conservative Candidate for the Legislature and the Radical Federal Court Clerk—extremes will meet occasionally—has taken upon himself the task of reducing the number of slaves to the requisite five. So the State being freed of the negro, the Attorney General in his fighting the Amendment will show that he is impelled by principle alone. This statement leads to another correction. The means of which the Observer speaks were not taken "to deplete Kentucky of her slaves with a view to force on her the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment." By no means. This depleting her of her slaves is undertaken to shew that the Democratic Conservatives, in general, are governed only by pure, unadulterated, high-strung principle in their opposition to the Amendment, and especially to reveal the amoral purity of the motives and views of the Attorney General.

We make these corrections with cheerfulness as we do not wish injustice done to the Conservative Candidate for the Legislature, and are opposed to having that praise which

is his due bestowed upon an "Abolition officer of the United States Army." The Observer and Reporter could not have carefully read the article it quotes or it would have seen its mistake.

Fourth of July in Louisville.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of this great National holiday by the citizens of Louisville. The Fair Ground near the city has been selected as the place at which the festivities will be held, and a day of great enjoyment is anticipated—at least everything is being done by a competent Committee to ensure this. From the following note it will be seen that the authorities and citizens of Frankfort are invited to participate on the occasion. Of course all will accept who can.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

May 25, 1865.

His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of Frankfort, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Committee of arrangements for the proper observance of the 4th of July, have instructed me to invite through your honorable body the citizens generally of Frankfort, Ky., to join them in celebrating the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, at the Fair Grounds, near this city.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER P. MYERS.

We would suggest to our readers the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July in every town and village throughout the State. The peace which is settling down upon us, the increased strength and power which our independence and nationality have gained give fresh glory to that day and call for its general observance. And the festivities might most appropriately take this shape. Gather the returned soldiers of the Union together in every neighborhood, and get up picnics, or basket meetings or barbecues in their honor, and as an act, acknowledgment of our appreciation of their glorious services. Give them a day of pleasure in return for the hardships they have borne for us and as a token of the regard and affection in which they are held by all loyal people. Let the Fourth of July this year be a soldier's holiday; let the citizens in every neighborhood work with a will to make the day a happy one to our returned heroes and to the families of those who are still retained in the field. They richly deserve it.

Secretary Stanton.

The Chicago Tribune well and truly says, we do not take up a Copperhead paper nowadays that does not contain a studied, malignant and mendacious attack on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. Some of these diatribes are merely abusive and denunciatory, others specify what are claimed to be his offenses; but all are false. There is one explanation of all these obtrusions of this most valuable and efficient officer; and that is this: he has been largely instrumental in putting down the rebellion. His zeal has never been quenched in indifference, his energy has never tired, and his blows have never failed of their effect. He has been as energetic against the skulking and cowardly home traitors as against Jeff. Davis in the rebel Cabinet, or Gen. Lee in the field; hence the wailing and cursings of which he is the object. Mr. Stanton, refusing at first to wear it, has finally carved the name—Carnot, Organizer of Victory. The copperhead strike at him in vain.

The Military Situation.
The various military divisions of the United States have been definitely arranged, as follows: Division of the Atlantic, embracing the Departments of the East and Pennsylvania and the Middle Departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, to be commanded by General Meade, with headquarters at Philadelphia; Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of Ohio, the Northwest, Missouri and Arkansas, to be commanded by General Sherman, with headquarters at St. Louis. Division of Tennessee, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida to be commanded by General Thomas; with headquarters at Nashville. Division of the Southwest, embracing Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to be commanded by General Sheridan, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The DISASTER OF MONDAY LAST.—The explosion of the Locomotive boiler at the depot at Frankfort on Monday last, which was noticed in our last paper, was most disastrous in its effects. In addition to the three we mentioned as having been immediately killed, it pains us much to record that five have since died. John Henderson, Jr., of Frankfort, died in a few hours. A young son of John Miles, of Franklin county, who was so badly skinned that the skin of his entire body came off with the removal of his clothes, lingered till one o'clock Tuesday morning when death came to his relief. Mike Fox, road-master for this division, and a soldier named Kelly, died at the hospital during the afternoon. On Tuesday morning a young son of Mr. Cornelius, of our city, died from the effects of severe scalding. Four others are badly hurt, but it is hoped they will recover, though one of them lies in a very critical condition. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Religious Notice.

By Divine Permission, the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in the Baptist Church, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

Subject of the Morning Discourse, "The Merits of the Revised New Testament, as published by the American Bible Union."

The public are invited to be present.

Hon. Wm. Sampson.

The following proceedings of the Court of Appeals speak for themselves. Judge Sampson's delicate regard for the expressed doubts referred to does great honor to him as an upright, conscientious man, and gives assurance of his integrity as a Judge on the Appellate Bench. Gov. Bramlette's right to make the appointment cannot now be questioned, and his wisdom in his selection is patent to all.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The undersigned, Wm. Sampson, states that upon the 1st day of June, 1865, his Excellency, T. E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, appointed and commissioned him as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the 3^d Appellate District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Hon. J. F. Bullock, which commission is herewith presented to the court.

Doubts of the power of the Governor to make such appointment having been expressed, the undersigned respectfully submits that question to the court for decision, and is unwilling to qualify under his commission, or take his seat upon the bench until that question is judicially settled by the court.

He respectfully asks for a decision at as early day as the convenience of the court will permit.

WM. SAMPSON.

June 14, 1865.

Wm. Sampson—On motion.

The Governor of this State, having commissioned Hon. Wm. Sampson Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill a vacancy in the 3^d Appellate District in said State, until a Judge is elected in said district, and said Sampson being unwilling to qualify and take his seat by virtue of said commission, because "doubts have been expressed" as to the Constitutional power of the Governor to make the appointment, until that question is judicially settled, and has submitted a motion in writing asking that the same may be decided.

Upon that motion the following opinion is submitted:

By sec. 7, art. 4, of the Constitution of Ky., "Concerning the Court of Appeals."

It is declared, "If a vacancy shall occur in said Court from any cause the Governor shall issue a writ of election to the proper district to fill such vacancy for the residue of the term: *Provided*, That if the unexpired term be less than one year, the Governor shall appoint a judge to fill such vacancy." 1. vol. R. S. p. 133.

Before such election can be held time must necessarily be allowed, that the voters in the district may be notified thereof; time must also be allowed for the sheriffs of the counties composing the district, after such election is held, to make their returns to the proper office, and to ascertain therefrom the result of the election, covering a period of from two to three months, during all of which period the district would be without a judge, if there is no constitutional provision for supplying that vacancy.

To prevent which Sec. 9 of Act 3, "Concerning the Executive Department" was adopted, which declares "He (the Governor) shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur, by granting commissions, which shall expire when such vacancies shall have been filled according to the provisions of this Constitution."

This interpretation gives effect to and harmonizes both these sections, and any other would render the one last quoted useless and superfluous.

We therefore entertain no doubt that the Governor had the constitutional power to make the appointment, and that the appointee, in virtue thereof, is legally and constitutionally a Judge of this Court.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Magoffin.

It having been reported that Ex-Governor Magoffin had announced himself to be in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, Gen. D. S. Goodloe, Chairman of the Union Executive Committee of this State, addressed him a letter asking him to address the people of Kentucky on this great question, if he could make it convenient to do so. Gov. Magoffin in his reply acknowledges that he is for the Constitutional Amendment, and for the simple reason that slavery is dead and it is for the interest of Kentucky to acknowledge the fact and turn her attention to the "living issues." Besides this the Governor lays the death of slavery at the door of the rebellion—it is a "consequence of the rebellion," he says. A hard pill for the Conservatives to swallow! We append the letter alluded to.

TEMPLE HILL, NEAR HARRODSBURG, JUNE 10, 1865.

D. S. Goodloe, Esq., Chairman, &c.

MY DEAR SIR—I have just returned from a fishing excursion, and received your letter of yesterday. You are right in supposing I am for the Constitutional Amendment. Slavery upon this continent is gone. It is an accomplished fact, and the sooner Kentucky recognizes the fact the better for her. We want no dead issues in the coming elections, on which, even if success is attained, nothing beyond the election of the candidates is accomplished. We can't save slavery, and the people ought to be deeply interested in acting upon living issues, and in saving what there is left of the Constitution—the Government of our fathers. I tried to save it all, just as it came to us from their hands, and was expounded by the courts; but, as this can't be done, let us preserve all that is left of it, *outside* of the *negro*, and we shall thus have, if we succeed, the best Government on earth. The trials through which we have passed clearly demonstrate that the Government is amply able, without any increase of its powers, to protect us from foreign or domestic enemies. Henceforward there will be more confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions—slavery having expired upon this continent as a consequence of the rebellion. And now, I must decline your very polite invitation to address the people of the State, upon these questions, for the present. My private affairs imperatively demand my personal attention; yet, if I thought my poor services would bring about the desired result, I should not hesitate to act in accordance with your wishes. Numerous letters, from old and valued friends, are coming in upon me daily, and I may think it my duty, in a few days, to make a public answer to these inquiries. It is painful to differ from them, but I have acted with no party for several years, because, not knowing what to do, I have done nothing—leaving it to events to shape my course.

Respectfully,

"B. MAGOFFIN."

June 16, 1865—3.

D. S. GOODLOE,

Assessor 5th District Ky.

June 16, 1865—3.

W. H. WOODSON,

Attala Co., Miss.

June 16, 1865—3.

W. H. WOODSON,

Attala Co., Miss.

June

G. W. GRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

(April 7, 1862-*tf*.)

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-*tf*.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-*tf*.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf*.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-*by*.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of care!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.

Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.

Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leaderville. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-*tf*

Dishonesty!

AND

FLUX!

STRIKLAND'S

ANTI-CHELOERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cheloera Mixture is made in several of our hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of many of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cheloera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cheloera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cheloera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864-w&tw3-325.

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